

Department of Planning and Budget 2014 Fiscal Impact Statement

1. Bill Number: SB 142

House of Origin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/>	Substitute	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engrossed
Second House	<input type="checkbox"/>	In Committee	<input type="checkbox"/>	Substitute	<input type="checkbox"/>	Enrolled

2. Patron: Marsden

3. Committee: Senate Courts of Justice

4. Title: Sentence modification for offenses committed by juveniles

5. Summary:

The proposed legislation would provide a mechanism for the modification of the sentences for some offenders convicted of nonhomicide offenses committed when the offenders were juveniles. If the sentence imposed were a life sentence or consecutive active terms of confinement that would not be completed until after the offender's 60th birthday, the offender would be able to petition the Virginia Supreme Court for a modification of the sentence after his 35th birthday or after serving 20 years of the sentence, whichever occurred later.

Upon receipt of such a petition, the Supreme Court would appoint a panel of four circuit court judges to conduct a hearing on the petition. After providing the attorney for the Commonwealth in the jurisdiction in which the petitioner was convicted, any victims, and the offender opportunity to respond to the petition and present evidence, and after considering whether a modification of the sentence were warranted, the panel would have the authority to leave the sentence in place, reduce it to time served, or suspend it. The panel would have the authority to place the offender on probation and set the terms of the probation. Any order to modify the sentence would require three affirmative votes of the panel.

After becoming eligible to file a petition for sentence modification, an offender would be limited to filing such petition no more than once every five years.

6. Budget Amendment Necessary: No.

7. Fiscal Impact Estimates: Minimal. See Item 8 below.

8. Fiscal Implications:

The proposed legislation could result in freeing up beds in facilities operated by the Department of Corrections. However, the fiscal effect would be minimal because the number of offenders who would be eligible to file a petition for sentence modification in any one year is small and it is not possible to make a credible projection of how many inmates the special court would release. Furthermore, there is a backlog of state-responsible inmates

being held in jail and any available prison bed would be filled from that back-log. Any potential savings for the state would accrue in the form of a reduction in the amount of per diem payments the Compensation Board would need to make to local and regional jails for housing state-responsible inmates. Currently, the payment rate for state-responsible inmates is \$12 per day.

Currently, there are 53 inmates in the custody of the Department of Corrections who were convicted of nonhomicide offenses committed while they were juveniles, have served 20 years or more, and meet the other criteria in the proposed legislation and thus would be eligible for release if the bill were enacted: 32 with a sentence or sentences that would be completed after their 60th birthdays (all are currently eligible for parole) and 21 serving life sentences. There are 24 additional inmates who would be eligible within the next five years: 19 with a sentence or sentences that would be completed after their 60th birthdays (12 are currently eligible for parole) and five serving life sentences.

9. Specific Agency or Political Subdivisions Affected:

Department of Corrections
Supreme Court

10. Technical Amendment Necessary: None.

11. Other Comments: None.

Date: 1/20/2014

Document: G:\LEGIS\fis-14\s142.docx Dick Hall-Sizemore